

PARIS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

An Englishman, an imperialist, a beggar and a thief, cherishing prospects in Paris.

French discipline improves rapidly and the defenses grow stronger daily. Four hundred thousand troops are ready to take the field and confidence increases. The republic will achieve a great success; consequently the feeling in general on the part of the public is not to submit to terms of peace derogatory to republican ideas. From frequent reinforcements the positions and strength of the Prussians have become perfectly known. Several Americans are still in Paris, and many enter the ambulance corps. I dined at the American Embassy last evening, and found the sentiment general to stand by France. General Trochu is calm and commands universal confidence. Jules Favre has also gained the confidence of every Frenchman since his interview with Bismarck.

A fresh batch of the correspondence of the imperial family, found in the Tuilleries, has been published. Among the letters is a note supplementary to the letter written to Napoleon by De Persigny, which has already appeared in the *HERALD*. Other documents prove conclusively that there was an organized espionage of the whole country by the government, even to the watching of public functionaries, who denounced each other. Several well known ladies were engaged in this espionage. All these documents bear annotations in the handwriting of Napoleon. Letter carriers of the Post Office were bribed into the service of the secret police. The letters also show the speculations of imperial functionaries with Mires, Periere and others in such matters as paving the streets, lighting the city, &c.

Paris newspapers of the 11th inst. were received to-day. The news is scanty. The meat supply is limited to six ounces per head daily. About 20,000 oxen and sheep remain, a supply for not more than two months. The butchers' shops open twice weekly under guard. Large numbers of horses are slaughtered for food. They are all salted and preserved. Provisions are at enormous prices. A note, dated on the 12th, says there is very little food of any kind to be had except at very high prices.

Demonstrations have lately occurred in Paris favorable to a radical change in the government. Their origin was ascribed to Gustave Flourens and Louis Blanc. The movement was utterly insignificant.

A battalion of the guards in Paris has rejected Bismarck, who was proposed for Bismarck. The officers of the volunteer corps commanded by Gustave Flourens decline to pursue in a disorderly manner, by their late commander.

A new political club has been formed in Paris. Among its members are noted journalists and lawyers. Its first session was held last Monday night, when an organization was effected.

A despatch from Berlin says that arrangements have been completed in most of the German towns for bonfires, illuminations, fireworks and bell-ringing, to celebrate the entrance of the German army into Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says that the court martial in the Prussian lines makes short work of deserters. The credit for arming the German people has been raised to twenty-three millions.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Evacuation of Orleans—Bismarck's Arrival—Movements of French Troops—Bismarck's Successful Sortie—The Prussian Advance on Chateaufort—Occupation of Epinal—Lyons all Right—Solonsa Bonaparte—Operations in the Prussian Rear—Brittany Rising—Paper Money.

As soon as the bombardment of the capital commences all the representatives of the foreign Powers will come here.

The General commanding the Fifteenth corps makes the following report:—

LA FESTE ST. AUBIN, Oct. 13, 1870.

Yesterday the enemy continued to advance toward Orleans. Our troops were on the road to Paris and had taken part the day before in the battle at Armentières. A brigade of the Third division, who tried to oppose the enemy's advance, being constantly opposed by forces more numerous and a superior artillery, had to fall back on Orleans, disputing the ground foot by foot. I was obliged, in order to check the enemy's progress, to go forward, personally, with three battalions of the reserve belonging to the Second division. The enemy was checked for three hours, but at last we were broken and overcome by their shells. After very sharp fighting, which does honor to our army, I determined to evacuate Orleans, and to withdraw to the left bank of the Loire. Our retreat, which was not molested, was effected with coolness and in good order.

The details of the fighting before St. Quentin have been received, and furnish, according to one of the journals, "a story of French heroism." The Prussians had not returned to make a second effort to capture the town, as they threatened. The French preparations to receive them were perfect.

It is reported unofficially, this morning, that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beaugency and Meung. Those towns are nearly three miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy.

The news of the successful sortie of the Parisians causes intense excitement. All the troops here left this afternoon to join the forces opposing the enemy near Orleans and Chateaufort. Among these reinforcements are the Franco-Germans from Bordeaux and the South of France, who marched through the streets to the depot singing patriotic songs. They were wildly cheered by the people and the enthusiasm was unbounded. As they reached the station they were met by General Bonin, who had just arrived, accompanied by M. Cremieux, and the soldiers and citizens joined in an impromptu ovation to the General and the Minister. The scene was most impressive.

An interview with Garibaldi.

The New York Herald correspondent at Tours writes as follows:—Through a military friend of mine I obtained an interview with Garibaldi at the prefecture. He received me very kindly, and shook my hands with warmth. I found him picturesquely dressed in a French gray poncho, red shirt, wide gray trousers, with dark stripe, large colored handkerchief, loosely tied around his neck and the ends thrown over his shoulders. The quiet simplicity and dignity of his manners much impressed me. His countenance, however, was sad, and there was a worn look in his eyes. He informed me that he had escaped from Caprera in a fishing smack procured by his friend Colonel Jordone, who accompanied him. He asked many questions relative to the merits of the Whitworth, Snider and Enfield rifles, with a view to finding which was considered the best. After expressing his determination to remain with the French to the last he added, earnestly pressing me, "I will not let the noble American republic—the glory and admiration of all free people—be assailed and sold to the young and struggling republic of France! Italy, France and Spain are only waiting for one determined

word from America to cast off their desecrated chains." I shall never forget the animation of his countenance when he was uttering these few words.

HELP FOR FRANCE.

The New York Herald correspondent at Tours, writing from that city on the 11th inst., says, the principal events of the last few days have been the arrivals of the Papal Zouaves, American volunteers and Garibaldi. The 40 officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and 400 privates of the late Papal Guard are as the looking fellows of it, it is possible to see. They are a credit to any army. Tours is full of different regiments of cavalry and infantry. The American volunteers were most enthusiastically received, the French expressing confidence in them and a good account of themselves. Gambetta's spirited address to the French has been remarkably well received; it appears to have stirred up the spirit of the people.

The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the Fifteenth corps and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans recently, are again arriving here. From the reports of their officers it seems that losses sustained in the two days' action were not nearly so heavy as was at first reported.

A despatch from the Sub-Prefect of Pont-Evêque, dated on Wednesday (12th), fully confirms the reports of successful sorties by Marshal Bazaine. He had burned five villages, which had given shelter to the Prussians, dislodged the enemy from several positions and cut to pieces four regiments of cavalry and several battalions. At the same time General Canrobert made a successful sortie on the left bank of the Moselle.

Advices from Metz show that the Prussians occupy a cordon of villages around the city, but hold no position within a distance of twenty kilometers of the fortifications. Marshal Bazaine made a sortie on Saturday last, in which he captured 600 oxen and 600 sheep from the enemy.

A despatch from Bonn, on the 12th, reports that the Prussians lately at Ville-aumaine are now moving toward Chateaufort, where the National Guards are ready to receive them. The rolling stock of the railway has been sent to Yverdon.

A despatch from Epinal, dated yesterday afternoon, announces that the Prussians have entered that place. The citizens made a stout defence, but were not able to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade. [Epinal is a city of about 15,000 people, in the Department of Vosges, on the Moselle.]

A despatch from Neuchâtel, dated yesterday, states that a force of Prussians, 7,000 strong, is at Epinal. Ten trains, full of German troops, have passed the Meuse going to Paris.

Reliable information has just been received here by mail from Lyons, showing that that city is amply prepared to resist any force the Prussians can send against it. The heights near the city have been strongly fortified, and heavy guns have been placed in position. The entire population are armed and are drilling day and night. Large numbers of Mobilés and Franco-Germans have reached Lyons. There are troops enough there now for an army, and they may be easily organized to act on the offensive. All symptoms of disorder have disappeared from that city, and throughout the south of France the situation is now accepted uncomplainingly.

A despatch from St. Quentin dated yesterday reports that the Prussians have commenced to bombard Solonsa. The town is amply prepared to stand a siege.

An official despatch from Mer, on the railway between Tours and Orleans, dated to-day, reports that no Prussians are at Beaugency, but they have occupied Meung in force.

The invaders attribute the frequent railway accidents in their rear to the ill will of the inhabitants. They make this the pretence for treating the civil authorities with excessive severity and for levying enormous requisitions. The inhabitants of Aube and other eastern departments are resolved on resistance. The Franco-Germans are springing up everywhere, overrunning the country and doing much harm to the Prussians.

A despatch from Vendôme dated yesterday states that a reconnaissance in force was made that day as far as Ferteville. No enemy was encountered. The railroad is unobstructed to Gizeux.

A despatch from Tours reports that some Prussian scouts have recently been seen in this neighborhood. They retreated, however, as the Mobilés approached.

An American who has just arrived here from Brest says the patriotic uprising in Brittany is wonderful. Thousands of men, led by the curé, crowd the railway trains on their way to Tours to obtain arms and enlist. Throughout the country the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Minister Gambetta works constantly, not with the civil administration, but with the military chiefs, his first object being the organization of the armed forces of the country. When that has been accomplished he will turn his attention to political matters.

The government has issued a proclamation to the people of the provinces, showing that the enemy treat the population of the territory they occupy. It charges that they first buy, then take, and finally pillage. The proclamation is to be placarded in all the communes.

A telegram from Marseilles dated to-day reports that a decree of M. Esquiros suspends the *Gazette du Midi* until further orders as a measure of public safety.

Cano, the son-in-law of General Garibaldi, has arrived here.

M. Esquiros has received a petition demanding that the bishops resign and be replaced by one chosen from the clergy of Marseilles. M. Esquiros decrees that the congregation of Jesuits of Marseilles be dissolved. The fathers will be expelled within three days, but will be conducted to the frontier. Their properties will be sequestered provisionally.

A despatch from Marseilles states that M. Gambetta's manifesto was well received there. The government is fully sustained, and the postponement of the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly acquiesced in.

It is reported that M. Kerary left Paris in a balloon and landed in safety. On the day of his capture a decree appeared suppressing the Prefecture of Police.

The departments issuing paper money. As the departments of the old province of Normandy are without money the authorities are issuing paper money of small denominations.

The enemy maintains a strong position in Nancy. There are fifteen hundred Prussians in hospital at Epervier. Many die daily.

Nothing has been received to-day from Orleans or Paris.

The Danish Minister has arrived here from Paris. The aeroplane of the balloon Louis Blanc has arrived here after delivering despatches at Bouvignes, in Belgium.

The French Army of the South—The Fortresses on the Belgian Frontier—Capture of Breteuil—Cowardly Franco-Germans at Epinal—German Report of Affairs at Metz—An Advance Upon Rome—Operations on the Rhine—Prussian Indecision—Bismarck's War News.

The rumor proposal of Count Bismarck to reconstruct the Holy Alliance is regarded here as equally false and absurd.

The French Army of the South.

The French Army of the South has as a nucleus three cavalry regiments, which were sent south from Paris before the investment of the city, the Algerian infantry and the troops formerly serving in the western department, making a total of 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry.

The French fortresses on the Belgian frontier—Mézères, Maubeuge, Rocroy, Donat, Valenciennes, Lille, &c.—are fully prepared for siege. The bombardment of the first named is imminent. The commanders of Cambrai and Landreville have given orders for the inundation of the surrounding country as a means of defence.

Advices from Rouen to yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The Mobilés repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up the second time with reinforcements.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that later news has been received from Metz. Dysentery, scurvy, bronchitis and other diseases are prevalent in the city. All able-bodied citizens have been compelled to serve in the defence of the city. Wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prussian position before Metz.

A correspondent telegraphs from Reims, near Metz, on the 11th inst., as follows:—A French deserter from Metz, who was brought in this morning, and stated that he belonged to General Lebeuf's command, reports that there is neither bread nor salt in the city. The Prussians have pressed into the ranks all the able-bodied civilians. The garrison including these numbers 100,000 men under arms. The service is very hard. The troops must sleep in arms. The disaffection is great. A mutiny is seemingly impending. On the 10th a portion of troops refused to make a sortie. It is difficult to force them to the outpost duty. Even the Guards show symptoms of disobedience. There is much sickness prevailing, chiefly dysentery, bronchitis and scurvy. Desertions are arranged in concert. He says that a considerable number of his fellow soldiers will imitate him and follow soon.

The activity of Bazaine is undiminished. Sorties of the garrison are frequent and harassing to the besiegers.

BEAUGENCY'S TENDER OF HIS SERVICES TO FRANCE.

It has been questioned whether Beauregard really offered his services to the French. The facts I have just heard are these:—Previous to the fall of Sedan he communicated to the Emperor, through Colonel Duncan, his desire to serve him in his military capacity. It was only the other day that Duncan received from Wilhelmshöhe the reply of the Emperor. He thanked the General for the offer, regretting that he was too late to save himself, and, advising him to go to the present state of France, to renew it to the provisional government, who, no doubt, would eagerly accept it.

There has been much anxiety recently about the French General Lebeuf. The correspondent of the *Standard* to-day says he is at Metz and has a command under Marshal Bazaine.

A detachment of three thousand Germans, under the command of Prince Albert, with artillery, have marched on Rouen, making exhaustive requisitions on the way.

The following advices have been received here from Tours, dated at that place Wednesday evening:—The *Tours Journal* has an editorial article demanding that the town be placed in a state of siege and the command entrusted to an experienced general. The writer intimates in that connection that General Bonin, returning from Tours, will pass through Rouen.

All the lines of communication to the westward from this point (Tours) are still open.

A despatch received from Berlin to-day says that an official despatch, dated Compiègne, Wednesday, says 5,000 Prussian troops are before Neuf-Brisach, and the investment of the town is vigorous and complete. Two German corps, numbering 3,000 each, lay contributions in the country around Compiègne.

The National Guard gallantly but vainly defended Epinal, and finally retreated toward Xertigny. The Franco-Germans, who were near at hand in force, gave them no support, and fled on the appearance of the enemy without firing a shot.

The Prussian government have ordered an appropriation of the diamond to be private property in Strasbourg, evidently with an intention of putting the amount in the bill of indemnity against France.

The *Ost Gazette* says Stettin has been ordered to furnish a minute of the war contributions levied by the French early in this century—probably for the same purpose. No mention has yet been made of the damages to be claimed for the execution of Conrad von Hohenhausen.

The Count de Chambord has issued a patriotic address to the Fortified Zones, who participated in the battle of Orléans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said, the Nationals and Mobilés merited equal praise.

Each canton of France has been required to furnish a battalion of soldiers for the national defence. The total number of cantons in France is about 2,500.

The official account shows that the French war vessels have captured thirty-two prizes since the commencement of the war.

Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles on the way to Paris. Hecloiti is also expected at that city.

No military command has been offered the Count de Palikao by the government, as has been reported.

The Prussians are levying heavy contributions on the people around Beauvais, in the department of Oise.

The commander of Toul died recently at Muidon of smallpox.

The postal system of Alsace and Lorraine has been completely reorganized.

The Gardes Mobilés at Rouen have received orders to march at a moment's notice.

Amiens, threatened by the Prussians, is preparing to resist a vigorous resistance.

There is violent resistance in all the French channels ports to the shipment of food in any form.

The German garrison of Stenay, captured by the French from Montmédy, numbered only sixty men. The Prussian videttes retired before the Mobilé Guards at Marientres.

M. Tiers was received by the French Legation at Florence on Thursday.

The following circular has been addressed by Count Bismarck to the North German Embassies and Legations:—

The report of M. Jules Favre, president of the assembly after an interview on the 1st September, causes me to address to you a circular letter, which I have given you a correct idea of what passed between us. Upon the whole, I cannot but admit that M. Favre has endeavored to represent an accurate and true picture of the situation, and I have succeeded in doing his errors are sufficiently explained by the circumstances of the case. I have, however, in the circumstances which were held, with regard to the drift of his entire argument I ought, however, to observe that the primary topic of our conversation was not the question of peace, but of an armistice which was to precede the question of peace. I have, therefore, in the course of the conversation, I have endeavored to make it clear that the question of peace was not the primary topic of our conversation, but of an armistice which was to precede the question of peace.

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approximate of the measure of von Falkenstein is calculated to do a great deal of mischief. The people think his actions are opposed to his sentiments, as expressed in Bismarck's despatch. No doubt the Prussian government dreads the influence of republican institutions. If it were otherwise why gag the press in Frankfurt by a censor until lately unknown? but during the last fortnight the issue of a daily paper was stopped four times. It is to be hoped that this fact may prove due to the action of over zealous officials rather than to Bismarck, and that he will take steps to prevent further mischief.

THE FALL OF STRASBOURG.

[From the Cologne Gazette, Sept. 27.]

Strasbourg is ours! Such was the news that spread with lightning rapidity through the various camps on the afternoon of the 27th September. It was making one of an excursion party to Reppertshausen when the news arrived. Loud hurrahs and cheers spread the news far and near. We galloped through Schlitzheim, where the drums were beating the assembly, and the men were hurrying on parade with arms and knapsacks. The word was given to advance into the parallels. The greatest excitement reigned everywhere, and no one seemed to know anything definite. The enemy had shown the white flag, but our batteries have orders to hold their guns and hold themselves in readiness. The puzzled regiments advanced into the parallels, but when they received orders to return. Different surmises are made, and the men are loud in their protestations against some treacherous negotiations only commenced for the purpose of making necessary repairs to the guns and the trenches.

When the white flag was hoisted, Lieutenant General von Werder was accidentally in the trenches, and immediately sent a telegram to the chief of his staff, Lesinski, who was in Mündelsheim in order to send him into the fortress. Captain Lesinski arrived and went into the fortress, but only found the commandant, though the Mobilé Guards, who told him in the course of conversation that an officer had been already sent to Mündelsheim, and said further that the white flag had been hoisted contrary to the orders of the commandant, who, to some great extent, had been forced by the Mobilé to surrender. Lieutenant General von Werder, who was in Mündelsheim in order to listen to the negotiations proposed. He, however, ordered the assembly to be beaten, as the Mobilé Guards were not to be trusted. He, however, ordered the assembly to be beaten, as the Mobilé Guards were not to be trusted.

At an advanced hour of the night, or rather at two o'clock, the Mobilé Guards, who were in Mündelsheim, were ordered to march into the fortress. They were ordered to march into the fortress, and they did so. They were ordered to march into the fortress, and they did so.

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